

BLIND, BUT NOT HELPLESS

How a Sightless Man Cares for a Sightless and Paralyzed Wife

Kokomo has a blind couple in William Brinkman and wife, who were both educated at the state institute for the blind at Indianapolis. The couple keep house to themselves with no help. Mr. Brinkman is an expert piano tuner, and is also an adept at clock repairing and broom making. In fact, he can turn his hand to almost anything in the mechanical line.

The front room of the Brinkman home is used as a store and workshop. On the shelves is a long row of clocks that the blind man has mended, and he makes many a nickel selling stationery and candy to the school children. Among Mr. Brinkman's other accomplishments he has a record as a sprinter and rides a bicycle.

With a companion on a wheel by his side or in the lead, he can ride all day and quit as fresh as his partner.

Brinkman lost his sight when five years old, measles and complications being responsible. In 1859 the family moved to Indianapolis, where his mother still lives, his father being dead. Soon after attending the school for the blind at the state capital, a little blind girl named Jennie Lamb from Russellville, west of Kokomo, entered the same institution. From the first meeting of the blind children, then 14 years of age, an attachment sprang up that resulted in their marriage fifteen years later.

Mrs. Brinkman is an elocutionist of rare ability, and after graduating, traveled to the south and west, delivering lectures and recitations. For a short time she taught an Indian school in Indian territory.

She is skilled in fancy needlework and operates a sewing machine easily.

For three years the gifted blind woman has been absolutely helpless, lying in her bed or in her wheel chair, unable to move hand or foot. Mr. Brinkman has the whole care of his helpless wife, does all housework, including the cooking, besides finding time to wait on customers in his little store, answers call to tune pianos and repair clocks and umbrellas, and peddles candy and popcorn on the streets.—Indianapolis Journal.

Spared for a Worse Fate

"There's a poor devil I sympathize with." The head of the firm laid aside his paper and turned to his partner, says the Detroit Free Press. "He was engaged to a young society woman, introduced her to his most intimate male friend and threw them together a good deal because so fond of both. They eloped and were married. He followed them up and shot his false friend."

"You don't claim that he did right?" "I do claim that he's better than the man he shot, and if he needs money to make a defense, he can have it. I don't know him, but I know just what he went through. When I was 22 my fiancée and I were within two months of our wedding day. The man I had roomed with for four years in college and whom I loved as David did Saul, came to visit me. I would have trusted him with my life, fortune and reputation. He was handsome and fascinating, she was brilliant, beautiful and had a fortune of \$50,000. Two weeks before the day fixed for our marriage they disappeared together and were made man and wife by a country justice. Do you think it was possible for me to sit calmly down and figure on what duty demanded? Do you think that the promptings of our outraged love and pride could be silenced by the still, small voice of conscience? I armed myself, followed them like a Nemesis, came up with them in Venice rushed upon him without a word, jammed my revolver against his temple and pulled the trigger."

"Horrible! And all these years I have never known you to be a murderer?" "I'm not. The cartridge didn't explode and they dragged me away." "Are you sorry you failed?" "No, but he is. She has led him a life to make any man wish he had died young."

Saw Through His Nose

Several authors of the sixteenth century mentioned the existence of a man who, having lost his eyesight, could see through his nose. The story, much doubted at the time and pronounced fabulous by physicians, is nevertheless true. If the researches of E. Douillet prove correct. It seems that the victim had lost his right eye early in life, and later on, while climbing on a cherry tree, he fell upon a fence, the pickets horribly mutilating the cheek and the nose. The surgeon called in considered the eye entirely destroyed, sewed up the wound and, in time, forming a large scar where the eye had been. A year later the man, then considered stone blind, laid in the grass, when his hand touched the nose, covering that he could perceive through the cavity of the nose the sky and the color of the flowers on the meadow around him. From that time he was practiced for five or six years to see with his nose, which to him became gradually the organ of vision. He gradually became more proficient in seeing in this way, and could see anything beneath, while he remained quite insensible to the light from above.

The condition of this man can be explained scientifically. Although the lens of the eye had been torn from its socket, by the fall the optic membrane and the nerves at the rear of the cavity of the eye had retained their vitality and power. When the eye had healed together a small hole in the bone of the nose must have formed, which acted as a lens in the same way as a pinhole can be used to take a photographic picture. This also proves that the retina of the eye acts like a camera obscura where the objects from the outside become visible by passing through a small opening.—Philadelphia Record.

Boils, pimples and eruptions, scrofula, salt rheum and other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Ideal Home

The ideal home is the one that ministers to the needs of all those who make it. It is the place where sympathy, interest, intelligent understanding of even the moods of its circle, inspiration, and above all, repose, are found. The ideal home ministers intelligently to the needs of the spiritual and intelligent nature, as well as the physical. Its development unto perfection depends on the combined efforts of its responsible members. The ideal home was never attained by the efforts of one, but by the co-operation of all. This does not mean that each shall fit himself into a mold. A perfect home is like a perfect mosaic, where each part, with its individual difference, fits in its place to make the perfect design. The corner stone of the ideal home is love. It is love that is its life; love is its inspiration, its defense, its crown of victory. Sorrow, defeat, shame itself, are vanished where love has its perfect work. "O world, where is thy sting? O poverty, where is thy victory?" is the psalm of him who is sheltered in the love that makes the ideal home.

A CHINESE VENDETTA.

(From The Argonaut.)

The Hop Sing Tong and the Bing Kung Tong were fighting, in their velvet-footed fashion, in the streets and alleys of the Celestial quarter. Such is the mould of the Celestial mind, those same streets and alleys were empty to hollowness, and the sergeant, as he tramped his round, wished with a bitter oath that the hatchmen would come out and batter each other out of life, like men of thicker blood.

The orange banner of the Bing Kung Tong, outlined against the evening sky, drooped its silken triangle sullenly against its staff high above the red and green fortress of brick in which its henchmen lived. A stone's throw away across a narrow alley and an uneven surface of huddled roofs, the yellow dragon of the Hop Sing Tong flapped a lazy defiance, lifted by a vacant zephyr with unclassified odors of the street. The golden sun sank behind the gate and the lights blinked in the shops and glared from the windows. The appearance of a flitting Chinaman now and then, emphasized the warning, which had long before been carried to temple and kitchen, that death was skulking in the shadows and that fear was everywhere except in the clasp of the Hop Sing Tong. There a delayed triumphal feast was in noisy progress. A Bing Kung son of a dog had been killed, and the heroes of the slaughter were being suitably congratulated.

For months these Hop Sings had lost ground before the Bing Kung. It was not a matter of courage but of commerce. The clientele and wealth of the Bing Kung Tong had steadily increased under the more active and aggressive system of blackmail promoted by its elders. If opulence wasted their courage, it sharpened their cunning. They were always to be had for a buying, and in a cheap market. With the growth of riches more and more reptilian highlanders had been engaged to protect the property of the Tong and to carry the hatchet against the restless assassins of the Hop Sing faction, who chafed under the strengthening supremacy of their rivals and grew thin and sallow under the growing rewards posted for their previous lives.

Then the Bing Kungs became arrogant, and the slumbering feud had broken out on one cloudy evening, when Luey Foo and two companions met Li Din strolling carelessly near the Bing Kung habitations, and volleys their pistols after him as he trailed his queue in terror from the spot. With praise and entreaties Li Din, with Luey Foo and Luey Sing, the promptly called out of a convent cell, and, slipping across the alley to Foo's brother's "joint," silently cracked Luey Ming's skull with a muffled iron bar and planted a sharp little hatchet in his quivering neck.

Chinatown in a flash had been thrown into a wild uproar, which as quickly had subsided into a restless quiet that boded ill for peace and told of hasty councils at the headquarters of frightened merchants baring doors, and of nervous arming for the patient ambulance or the sudden fray. The sergeant and his squad investigated, but had discovered nothing. The Hop Sings had barricaded their doors for a week, while the furious hatchmen of the Bing Kung Tong nightly ranged the streets, armed cap-a-pie, daring their enemies to come out and fight. For a week there had been an industrious furbishing up of weapons and armor, of dirks and hatchets and daggers, of heavy pistols and light pistols, of long-handled, "sawed-off" shotguns, and of red-ribboned lengths of gaspale, all nicely arrangeable in capacious sleeves. The pawnshops had been emptied of their owners' rusting weapons. There had been examining of doors and practicing of signals. During the days of ominous silence the Hop Sings had been busy, while sullen, swaggering, fighting men thronged to their household altars, burning punks and candles before the great war-god, Kwan Chung—chivalry-paying their blood money liberally for luck blessings, and knowing and waving prayers to all the Josses of their ancestral faith.

But now an air of expectancy was abroad, and in the Hop Sing Tong the music and revelry told of relaxed vigilance and contempt for their foes. At the banquet-board clients and retainers gorged with food, were fiercely shouting and waving, carrying refreshments to the hungry assemblage. The gayly prepared women of the household ambled gracefully among the tables, favoring the carousers with tiny draughts of gin that they poured coquettishly from delicate vessels into even more fragile cups.

A luxurious space, latticed apart, ate Quan Him, clean and bland and serene-eyed, minister of the society, seated at the round table with his lieutenants and wealthier supporters. On his right lounged Luey Suey, a sleek, angel-visaged young man, a lamb of much promise and pride in Chinese circles, but the leader of the heathen like the ravenous dragon of Fan-Chaw—Luey Suey, next in rank to Quan Him, and whose thoughts even then were twisting his knife in his leader's heart. On the left beamed Li Din, the fleet of foot—Li Din, who possessed the most artless smile and the largest revolver in the establishment, who spoke better English than his Potrero fellow-citizen, and who knew more Christian dogma and pretty Sunday school teachers than did half a dozen of the uptown Y. M. C. A.

"I told you, Him, of Suey's scheming, remember," Li Din whispered, "only as a loving duty to you, my friend." "Truly, you have done well, Li Din," Quan Him replied. "So he speaks evil of my beneficent leadership and would overthrow me—um! His office and maintenance go to you, Din, when they are vacant—by the plan you have in mind, or I care not now. Urge him to partake freely and then make known

your plan, but be careful not to disturb his confidence." The banquet was progressing. It lacked an hour to midnight. The smoke grew thicker for the animated discussion at the headman's table. "It is agreed, then; well, success to our undertaking, Suey," cried Li Din, raising his cup.

"I shall succeed," exclaimed Luey Suey, draining his liquor. "Come on, and we will find Lem Yek." "Good luck attend you," insinuated Quan Him. "Return with the woman, and maintenance and money shall reward you. Your families are the care of our society. Farewell."

"Thou art minister of the wise and virtuous and we are the servants of the household," murmured the highlanders, in the flowery metaphor of Confucius, and shuffled from the room.

Luey Suey slowly threaded a crooked, reeking passageway beneath the Hop Sing houses. Everything about him was hushed. He had passed from the light and noise of the carousal into the quiet of vigilance on the enemy's borders. His arrangements had been completed, and success seemed assured; yet he was restless and uneasy. He wiped his fevered head and cursed his raging thirst. His thoughts were not comforting. Could he trust Lem Yek? The Bing Kung rascal had been abused by Wong Fong and had sworn revenge—so he, and Him, and Din said; but he knew the rascal was not to be trusted. But certainly Quan Him suspected nothing. It was simple enough. Sen Ho, costliest of the Bing Kung slaves, was struggling to escape the ceaseless debauchery to which her masters compelled her; and for money and protection this knave would do anything. The fellow started on his long trip and distributed thousands of packages of the stuff. Other men started in different directions, and there were only a few thinly populated and remote corners of the country that could not have the personal experience of my invention. The men finished their trips, and I waited. But no response came. The people whom I had expected to answer with a cry for what I had given them, remained mute. A year passed and every cent of available capital had gone into the scheme. Thousands of dollars had gone, and evidently no more had been done toward creating a demand than if the stuff had been locked in a closet and left there. I strained hard, but I never could hear the voice of the public calling for my invention. The months were miserable with suspense and despair, until, suddenly, the door of my business of mine," I said, "but I was watching that trade, and was surprised to see you let the eggs go for the dress."

"How many eggs did you have?" "Basket full," he answered. "Dozens?" "Dunno. Can't count." "That's where you miss the advantages of education. With knowledge you might have got two dresses for the eggs." "But I don't want two dresses, mister," he argued. "Perhaps not. But that was no reason why you should have paid two for one. The merchant got the advantage of you because of his education. He knew what he was about." He looked at me a minute, as if he felt sorry for me. Then he grinned and pulled his horse over close to me. "I reckon," he half whispered, casting furtive glances toward the store, "his education ain't much more than mine. You think it is. He don't know how many you think is spilled, an' I do," and he rode away before I could argue further.—Boston Herald.

Mark Twain once attended a missionary meeting in Hartford, at which a missionary was addressing the assembly. After listening to the agonizing story of suffering, Mark Twain said to himself: "For God's sake, send that plate around, so that I can get a good look at it. I'll give you these four \$100 bills, and if I can get a piece of paper, I'll write a check for something more. I can very well spare a little money for a cause like that." The lecturer was on talking, and as he talked, Twain's enthusiasm calmed. "And when the missionary had been talking for half an hour, and when he had talked five minutes more two of those bills were mine again, and when he had been talking an hour I had won all four back, and, when he finally did send that plate around, I borrowed 10 cents of it to pay my car fare home."

Mark Twain

There is in the city of Paris a regular band, surrounded by a massive stone wall, wherein the services of a regular band are utilized for clearing the bones of dead animals from flesh. A horse thrown in over night is quite stripped by morning, and it is the duty of the man in charge to remove the beautifully polished skeleton. Of course, the rats thus pampered increase at a terrible rate and invade the neighboring houses. So it became necessary at times to have a regular battle. This is rather cleverly managed. All around the walls of the pound hundreds of little holes have been bored, the depth of each being just that of a rat's body. Early in the morning, while the rats are still enjoying their meal, a couple of men with lanterns jump suddenly in with a great noise and clatter. The terrified creatures rush for the nearest refuge, and the walls are soon ornamented with a regular forest of tails whisking about like animated black leashes. Then arrives the rat collector, who with skilful hands, each a long, slender tail and deposits the astonished owner thereof in a bag which he carries slung over his shoulder. The skins are largely used for making gloves.—New York World.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is experience of a host of people. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartics and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure. A dispatch to The Constitution states that the recent storm in Buncombe and adjoining counties developed twenty-five growing crops and damaged property and growing crops \$300,000. This is probably inaccurate.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORT.

Wilmington, N. C., July 31. Receipts of cotton today—12 bales. Receipts to same date last year—3 bales. This season's receipts to date—234,885 bales. Receipts to same date last year—171,081 bales. The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange.

Cotton firm. Prices same day last year.

NAVAL STORES.

Ordinary..... 5 1/2
Good ordinary..... 5 3/4
Low middling..... 5 1/2
Middle..... 5 3/4
Good middling..... 5 1/2
Spirits turpentine—Machine barrels steady at 25; country barrels steady at 22 1/2.

Rosin steady at \$1.20 and \$1.25. Tar steady at \$1.15. Crude turpentine steady; hard 1.30; yellow dip 1.30; virgin 1.20. Prices same day last year—Spirits turpentine 21c and 20c; rosin 1.32c and 1.32c; tar 1.05c; crude turpentine 1.20c, 1.15c and 1.15c. Receipts today—187 casks spirits turpentine, 620 barrels rosin, 54 barrels tar, 44 barrels crude turpentine.

Receipts for same date last year—145 casks spirits turpentine, 357 barrels rosin, 66 barrels tar, 12 barrels crude turpentine.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL.

New York, July 31.—Money on call steady at 1 1/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2 1/4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4 1/2 for 60 days and at 4 1/2 for 90 days. Postpaid bills \$4.75 for 60 days and \$4.85 for 90 days. Silver certificates 50c. Bar silver 57 1/2. Mexican dollars 43 1/2. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds firm. Government bonds firm.

STOCKS.

Atchafalpa..... 14 1/2
B. & O..... 11 1/2
Ches. & O..... 11 1/2
Chic. & N. W..... 11 1/2
Del. & D..... 11 1/2
Del. & W..... 11 1/2
Fort Wayne..... 11 1/2
Illinois Central..... 11 1/2
L. & N..... 11 1/2
Manhattan..... 11 1/2
Mobile & O..... 11 1/2
N. J. Central..... 11 1/2
N. Y. Central..... 11 1/2
Pittsburgh..... 11 1/2
Reading..... 11 1/2
Southern Ry..... 11 1/2
South. Ry. pref..... 11 1/2
V. & L. E..... 11 1/2

BONDS.

U. S. 2's reg..... 97 1/2
U. S. 3's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 4's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 5's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 6's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 7's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 8's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 9's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 10's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 11's reg..... 111 1/2
U. S. 12's reg..... 111 1/2

COTTON.

New York, July 31.—Cotton quiet; middling 5c; net receipts none; gross 3c; forward 5c; sales 1,412; spinners' 92; stock 22,904. Total today: Net receipts 1,380; exports to Great Britain 700; to the continent 100; stock 22,904. Total since September 1st: Net receipts 6,610,573; exports to Great Britain 3,001,688; to France 88,155; to the continent 2,140,180; to the channel 5,418. Cotton futures closed steady; sales 29,000 bales; January 7 1/2; February 7 1/2; March 7 1/2; April 7 1/2; May 7 1/2; June 7 1/2; July 7 1/2; August 7 1/2; September 7 1/2; October 7 1/2; November 7 1/2; December 7 1/2. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands 8c; middling gulf 8 1/2; sales 1,412.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Galveston—Quiet at 7 1/2c; net receipts 50. Norfolk—Firm at 8 1/2c; net receipts 2. Baltimore—Nominal at 8 1/2c. Boston—Quiet at 8c; net receipts 262. Wilmington—Firm at 8 1/2c; net receipts 15. Philadelphia—Firm at 8 1/2c; net receipts 73; gross 1,066. Savannah—Firm at 7 1/2c; net receipts 3. New Orleans—Steady at 7 1/2c; net receipts 255. Mobile—Dull at 7 1/2c; net receipts 3. Memphis—Steady at 7 1/2c; net receipts 4. Augusta—Firm at 8c; net receipts 4. Charleston—Firm at 7 1/2c; net receipts 2. Cincinnati—Quiet at 8 1/2c; net receipts 132. Louisville—Quiet at 8 1/2c; net receipts 132. St. Louis—Firm at 7 1/2c; net receipts 231. Houston—Quiet at 7 1/2c; net receipts 231.

GRAINS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Chicago, July 31.—The leading futures were as follows: Open. High. Low. Close. Wheat—July..... 77 77 74 75 1/2
September..... 74 74 71 72 1/2
December..... 70 70 67 68 1/2
Corn—July..... 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
September..... 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
December..... 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
Oats—July..... 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
September..... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
December..... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Mess pork—July..... 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
September..... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
December..... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
Lard—July..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
September..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
October..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
Short ribs—July..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
September..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
October..... 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2
Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; winter patents \$4.00 to \$4.25; do straight \$3.50 to \$3.75; spring specialties \$4.50 to \$4.75; do patents \$4.00 to \$4.25; do straight \$3.50 to \$3.75; bakers' \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2 spring wheat 75c; No. 3 spring wheat 67c; No. 2 red wheat 75c; No. 3 red wheat 67c; No. 2 white wheat 75c; No. 3 white wheat 67c; mess pork (per barrel) \$15.50 to \$16.00; lard (per 100 lbs) \$4.50 to \$4.75; short ribs (per 100 lbs) \$3.50 to \$3.75; corn (per bushel) \$1.00 to \$1.10; soybeans (per bushel) \$1.00 to \$1.10; cottonseed oil (per gallon) \$1.00 to \$1.10; linseed oil (per gallon) \$1.00 to \$1.10; molasses (per gallon) \$1.00 to \$1.10; sugar (per cwt) \$1.00 to \$1.10; coffee (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; tea (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; spices (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fruits (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; vegetables (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; nuts (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; seeds (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; herbs (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; flowers (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; oils (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fats (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; resins (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; gums (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; waxes (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; tars (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; pitches (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; creosotes (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; kerosenes (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; lamp oils (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fuel oils (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; lubricating oils (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; greases (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; soaps (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; detergents (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; cleaning agents (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; disinfectants (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; preservatives (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; dyes (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; pigments (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; inks (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; paints (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; varnishes (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; adhesives (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; sealants (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; coatings (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; finishes (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; treatments (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; conditioners (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; protectants (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; preservatives (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; stabilizers (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; antioxidants (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; UV absorbers (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; flame retardants (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fireproofing (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; corrosion inhibitors (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; rust preventives (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; mold inhibitors (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; mildew preventives (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; insecticides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fungicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; herbicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; pesticides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fertilizers (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; soil conditioners (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; plant nutrients (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; growth regulators (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; rooting hormones (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fruit setters (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; flower promoters (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; leaf fall retardants (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; defoliant (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; desiccants (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; herbicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; pesticides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; fungicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; insecticides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; molluscicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; nematocides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; acaricides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; snail and slug killers (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; rodenticides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; avicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; piscicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; molluscicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; nematocides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; acaricides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; snail and slug killers (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; rodenticides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; avicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; piscicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; molluscicides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; nematocides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; acaricides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; snail and slug killers (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; rodenticides (per lb) \$1.00 to \$1.10; 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